



# Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter

Volume 29, Number 1

March 2002



Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly (*Battus philenor*)  
Photographed: 8/29/01, Menomonee Falls, WI

About fifteen years ago I planted a Dutchman's Pipe Vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) near my front porch. The vine is a native to the southeastern U.S. and was much planted earlier in the century as a fast growing screen for large porches. But it gradually lost favor and is not widely planted anymore. It has huge heart-shaped leaves and easily climbs to the top of my two-story house. In the spring it has a neat little flower in the shape of a pipe—hence its name. The vine covers the side of my house and envelops my front porch; I like it.

Earlier this summer a friend came over and saw about twenty quarter-inch caterpillars crawling on one of the leaves of the vine. John knew the vine was a Pipe Vine and that the Pipevine Swallowtail Caterpillar only eats the leaves of the genus *Aristolochia*. So he wondered if these were Pipevine Swallowtail Caterpillars.

Wisconsin does have some swallowtail butterflies, e.g., Black Swallowtails and Eastern Tiger

## PIPEVINE SWALLOWTAILS IN WISCONSIN

by Bob Shaw



Pipevine photos by Janice Stiefel

Swallowtails. However, the Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly is not native to Wisconsin since there are no native plants of *Aristolochia* for it to feed on. It has been recorded as a rare stray in Wisconsin. It's a large butterfly, mainly very dark and almost iridescent blue.

So John took a few of the caterpillars and I took the rest and raised them in an old aquarium.



Pipevine Swallowtail Larva  
Photographed 8/16/01

It's easy raising caterpillars. Get an old yogurt container, fill it with water, put a hole in the lid, and stick a leaf of the preferred food source for the caterpillar to eat. After a few days, the caterpillars took on the characteristic look of the Pipevine

Swallowtail Caterpillar. There are large thick fleshy spikes that cover their body and they look pretty ferocious compared to most caterpillars.

After a few weeks they changed to the chrysalis stage. Most of the chrysalides were camouflage

Pipevine Chrysalis  
Photographed: 8/21/01

brown but a couple were iridescent green. I was curious as to the color variation in the chrysalises and even posted a message to a butterfly listserve. By this time you can see I was really getting into this. Eventually, most of them emerged from the chrysalides and flew away. I would see them gathering nectar from plants in my garden and making an occasional foray around the Dutchman's Pipe Vine to lay eggs.

Please see PIPEVINES, Page 2

The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter is published three times a year, at irregular intervals. It is provided to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information by the membership, and to keep the members informed of the activities of the organization. Members are strongly encouraged to contribute items for inclusion in the newsletter. Please send all news items, notes, new or interesting insect records, season summaries, and research requests to the editor:

Janice Stiefel, 2125 Grove Road, Bailey's Harbor, WI 54202, e-mail: jstiefel@itot.com

NOTE: Please report any address changes to Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562. e-mail: ferge@chorus.net

**PIPEVINES**, from Page 1

Dave Fallows, who gives bird and butterfly walks in the Madison area and gives a nature report on WORT Tuesday mornings, heard about the butterflies and came over to observe. He said it was the first Pipevine Swallowtail he had seen in Wisconsin in the over twenty years he has lived here. Les Ferge, a local entomologist, also heard about the butterflies and e-mailed me: "This is a very interesting and important sighting, as the Pipevine Swallowtail has historically been reported only a few times in Wisconsin. It is regarded as a rarely-occurring stray, and breeding populations would be most unusual."

I still have a lot of questions about the appearance of the butterflies on my front porch? How did they get here? Since I haven't paid attention to them before this year, how many years have they been here? Could this be their first year here, having been blown here on a southern wind? And since *Aristolochia* is so rarely grown in Wisconsin, how did they find my house? Could they be escapees from the Olbrich Gardens Butterfly Exhibit? [Les Ferge checked with Olbrich Gardens; they do not have Pipevines.] Will the chrysalides be able to survive the winter?

One doesn't have to travel far to see the wonders of nature. We just have to open our eyes to what we have in our own backyards and the mysterious swallowtail butterflies taught me that lesson again this summer. 🌸

Bob lives in downtown Madison. He edits his neighborhood newsletter, the *Tenney-Lapham Newsletter*, where this article first appeared. He works as a librarian for Wisconsin Library Services. He can be reached at: [reshaw@students.wisc.edu](mailto:reshaw@students.wisc.edu)

"And with childlike  
credulous affection  
We behold those  
tender wings expand,  
Emblems of our own  
great resurrection,  
Emblems of the bright  
and better land."

—Longfellow

## Pipevines on the Deck

by Glenn Grieger

The year 2001 brought an even closer look at nature and the life around us. For the first time ever we were visited by Pipevine Swallowtail Butterflies.

I was out on the deck with my son in mid-June. As we spoke, a large Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly flew past, and disappeared among the leaves of our Pipevine plant. We were excited to see the swallowtail, as I have only seen them in the Southern U.S.. When it flew out of the other side of the vine, I took this as an indication that it was laying eggs, because there were no flowers and it is the food plant for its larvae. We did not find eggs that day. However, the following day my son discovered eleven orangish-brown eggs about the size of a poppy seed.

We immediately set up a rearing jar. When the larvae hatched, they were yellowish in color with tiny black spikes. As they grew, they became blackish-brown with four rows of pendulous fleshy spines. In their final instar, they exhibited the typical fright posture and smelly protuberance of all swallowtails. In two weeks, they formed chrysalides approximately two inches long. Some were green, some were brown—resembling leaves. In two more weeks, the adults emerged. They were gorgeous! With admiration, we observed as they flew off to begin a new cycle.

Several weeks later, when we were visiting the Boerner Botanical Gardens in Milwaukee, we saw several Pipevines nectaring on annual *Salvias*. Inspecting a large Pipevine Plant nearby, revealed several broods of young caterpillars. We collected two clutches of eggs, thereby starting the cycle all over again. 🌸

Glen resides in Menomonee Falls and is a lifetime naturalist with degrees in Botany and Zoology. He worked as a horticulturist at UW-Madison for thirteen years and presently helps care for the land at UW-Milwaukee.

## A Message From Our New President...

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself, and share with you a few ideas I have regarding the society. As the new president I hope to carry on the good work of our outgoing president, Phil Pellitteri, and thank him for his years of service. I am currently finishing up my doctoral program in the Department of Entomology at the UW-Madison. My work centers on cleaning up taxonomic problems in a tribe of scarab beetles known as the *Macrodactylini* (you may know *Macrodactylus* or the Rose Chaffer, the name-sake of the tribe). My interests are primarily in beetles, however, I am, like most of you, fascinated by all insects. I will also admit I have a passion for Arachnids.

I recognize that our society is a casual one, and I would only propose at this time two thoughts for the upcoming year. Firstly, I would like to see the society establish a long term web site, where information on the society, membership information, and possibly results of individuals' works could be easily accessed. Secondly, I would like to initiate several collecting trips around the state. These could possibly be held at state parks, public hunting grounds, etc. They would be open to everyone. It is my hope that individuals with an interest in particular taxa would be able to share that knowledge with others, and possibly contribute to various faunal lists for interested parties. I hope to elaborate on the above ideas at our next meeting.

I would be interested in hearing from anyone with suggestions on what they would like to see or do in the society. I look forward to getting to know all of you.

Sincerely,

Kerry Katovich  
[katovich@entomology.wisc.edu](mailto:katovich@entomology.wisc.edu)

## 2002 PHOTO SALON WINNERS



**Mating Canada Darners (*Aeshna canadensis*)**

**FIRST PLACE**

Robbye Johnson, Superior, WI



**Male Eastern Pondhawk (*Erythemis simplicicollis*)**

Note: male is blue, female is green

**SECOND PLACE**

Karl Legler, Sauk City, WI

Photographed 7/14/01



**Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*)**

**THIRD PLACE**

Janice Stiefel, Bailey's Harbor, WI

Photographed 5/16/01

### 2001 WES Annual Meeting Report

by Les Ferge

The Wisconsin Entomological Society's Annual Meeting and Photo Salon was held on 10 November in Madison, and was attended by about 15 people. A brief business meeting was called to order by President Phil Pellitteri. Due to the fact that our current Treasurer, Tom Rocheleau, will be unable to continue in that capacity, it was suggested that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be combined. A motion was made, seconded and passed that it be done. Election of officers for 2002 was next on the agenda. With no further nominations from the floor, the slate of candidates consisting of Kerry Katovich, President; Phil Pellitteri, Vice-President; and Les Ferge, Secretary-Treasurer was unanimously elected. We thanked Tom Rocheleau for his years of faithful service to the organization.

WES member, Andrew Williams, shared the research he is doing with various insects that utilize the Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*). His slide presentation was very educational, fascinating and appreciated by all who attended the meeting. 🌿

### Secretary-Treasurer's Note!

A considerable number of members have not yet paid their dues for 2002. Notices were sent with the previous newsletter. Prompt attention to this would be appreciated, and will avoid missing publications due to being dropped from membership. The year through which your dues are paid appears after your name on the address label of this newsletter.

Les Ferge, Secretary-Treasurer

Photo: Janice Stiefel



## Bring Home the SENSE of WONDER

by  
Paul  
Regnier

**W**ebster defines wonder as; 1: a cause of astonishment or admiration, 2: the quality of exciting amazed admiration, 3: rapt attention or astonishment at something awesomely mysterious or new to one's experience.

As the father of two young boys, I challenge myself to foster a sense of wonder in their lives. Rachel Carson, in her must read book, *The Sense of Wonder*, talks about instilling a sense of wonder in children "so indestructible that it would last throughout life, as an unfailing antidote against the boredom and disenchantment of later years."

On an autumn drive home with my sons, we made a short stop at a local farm market to purchase fresh Honey Crisp apples. As I made my purchase and walked out of the market, I noticed my youngest son, Cole, observing something near one of the outdoor fruit stands. He exclaimed, "Daddy, look! It's a Praying Mantis—can I keep him?" Without a second thought, I agreed. He carefully encouraged the long, light green insect onto his finger, climbed into the back seat and we drove off. Excitement filled the car—we had a new pet!

At home, we placed the mantis on the south-facing windows of the living room. Loaded with cluster flies, our new guest should be very happy. The boys assisted with the mantis's voracious eating habits. The most fascinating behavior for me was watching our pet predator slowly stalk, catch with lightning speed, then devour the pesky, unwanted flies; a practical application for a domestic use of a predator-prey relationship.

For four weeks, our unnamed predatorial pet lived on the windows

of our home. Dining on a seemingly endless supply of cluster flies, our three-inch long insect visitor grew noticeably chubby. At one point, the mantis stopped eating. We caught live flies and placed them nearby, but no go. Three days went by without eating. Perhaps an exclusive diet of flies wasn't appealing anymore?

Early one morning, on the fourth Sunday of September, Brendan excitedly announced that our "Praying Mantis was a girl." We learned two important facts about our long-legged green pet that morning. First, our mantis was a female and second, she laid her egg case. She was now slim again and back to the habit of eating flies.

Her egg case, housing hundreds of eggs in a tan, foamy, paper-mâché-like case nearly the size of a double "A" battery, was glued to the wooden window frame. In May or June, the tiny mantids will hatch and resemble their parents, only in miniature. Three days after laying her eggs, the mantis died.

Our autumn guest was a European Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*), a non-native species believed to have been accidentally introduced into the U.S. in the late 1890s. This species bears a black spot on one of its long forelegs—the segment (coxae) nearest its body.

Bringing home a Praying Mantis was a great first-hand learning experience for my youngsters—and me. 🌿

*Paul is the Director/Naturalist at Ridges Sanctuary, Bailey's Harbor, WI whose mission is to preserve and protect ecologically significant natural areas and provide environmental education opportunities.*

## 2002 Dues Notice!

A collection envelope is enclosed with this newsletter, for the convenience of members who haven't paid their dues for 2002. No envelope is provided if you are paid up for 2002 or beyond. Please check the address label on this newsletter for your current dues status. Send check to our treasurer, Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562. Also appearing after your name will be your membership category:

Individual . . . . . \$5.00 per year  
Family . . . . . \$10.00 per year  
Sustaining . . . . . \$15.00 per year  
Patron . . . . . \$25.00 per year

Be sure to notify us of any address changes when you send in your check. 🌿

## BUG BYTES...



Backyard and field  
observations, plus  
information of interest

An E-mail from Sandy Garret, Site Director at Whispering Pines United Methodist Camp, 11050 Whispering Pines Rd., Frederic, WI

whisper2@centurytel.net

Website: WisconsinUMC.org/camps  
1-715-327-8148

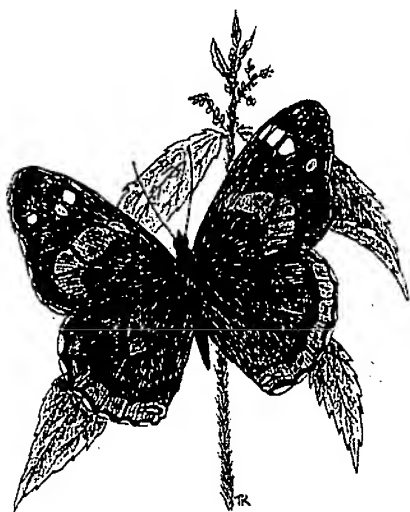
"Really enjoy the WES newsletter. I am a former entomologist/ professor, now a camp director. I will be setting up a nature center here at our camp and am wondering if WES has an Internet connection with all/most of the members. If so, please send out my request for preserved specimens of insects (especially caterpillars, or others specifically found in Wisconsin). Keep up the good work!"

—Sandy Garret

*"The habits of insects are very mines of interesting knowledge, and it is impossible carefully to watch the proceedings of any insect, however insignificant, without feeling that no writer of fiction ever invented a drama of such absorbing interest as is acted daily before our eyes, though to indifferent spectators."*

—Rev. J. G. Wood





Red Admiral on Stinging Nettle

Sketch by Therese Randall  
Glenbeulah, WI

The 27th annual NABA Butterfly Count was held in the summer of 2001 and sponsored by the North American Butterfly Association (NABA). Participants in the count conducted a one-day census of all butterflies observed at sites within their count area, a 15-mile diameter circle.

In 2001, 474 butterfly counts were held, including 4 counts (so far) received after deadline to be published in next year's report. The strong annual growth in number of counts has continued into this new millennium, with a 12% increase over the 424 counts in 2000 (including 6 being published in the 2001 report). This has been the average annual growth rate over the last ten years, meaning that more and more butterflies in more and more places are getting counted.

The 394 counts in the U.S. in 2001 (348 in 2000) occurred in 49 states (counting DC as a state). From 1996 until 2000, the number of states with counts had consistently hovered at 44-45. Now, in 2001, the only states missing were Hawaii, Nevada, and Rhode Island. But each of these states has had at least one count in the past. Perhaps 2002 is the year when all these states will rejoin the program!

The 78 Canadian counts in 2001 (a notable jump up from the 66 in 1999-2000) occurred in 5

## THE 2001 NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT

by Ann Swengel

provinces (the same as 2000). Canada also had the state/province with the most counts: Alberta, with 40. Texas came in a close second, with 37 (2 arriving after publication deadline). Mexico had only 2 counts in 2001, down from the record 7 in 3 states last year. But the Mexican counts more than made up for this by reporting their usual dazzling butterfly species totals (108 and 139).

As expected from continent-wide reports of a Red Admiral outbreak in North America, this butterfly was widespread around the continent in the counts in 2001. Tallies of hundreds of individuals of this species occurred primarily in the Central and Upper Midwest and Great Lakes states, as well as in the East from Georgia north to Ontario, where a few counts also tabulated

thousands of Red Admirals. This butterfly was also a presence in the Mexican counts, but the most numerous species there was the Pipevine Swallowtail. 🦋

### TO ORDER THE 2001 REPORT...

Please send your report order (specifying year of count results desired) with a check or money order payable to NABA (or "North American Butterfly Association") in US dollars only for \$10 (NABA members) or \$15 (non-members) each (price includes postage) to:

NABA - Butterfly Count  
4 Delaware Road  
Morristown, NJ 07960

For more information, see NABA's website: [www.naba.org](http://www.naba.org)

## THE NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT, 2002

by Ann Swengel

The 28th annual NABA Butterfly Count will be held this summer. These counts are fun-filled but also track the butterfly populations of North America. Volunteers select a count area with a 15-mile diameter and conduct a one-day census of all butterflies sighted within that circle. These counts are usually held in the few weeks before or after the 4th of July.

The North American Butterfly Association (NABA) organizes the counts and publishes their annual reports. These reports provide important information about the geographical distributions and population sizes of the species counted. Comparisons of the results over the years monitor changes in butterfly populations and reveal effects of weather and habitat change on the different species. In some years the butterfly count shows dramatic changes in butterfly populations, while other years indicate little fluctuation in butterfly numbers. Either way, the butterfly counters are always curious about what next year's results will be!

No matter how much or how little butterfly watching you've done, the results of butterfly counting can be surprising and interesting. If a count already exists in your area, please join them for a day of fascinating butterfly counting. If there is no count in your area, you may start your own if you know how to identify the butterflies. Otherwise, inspire a nature center or butterfly club to start one for you!

For more information on the count program, on how to activate a count, and on NABA, please consult NABA's website at [www.naba.org](http://www.naba.org), or send a self-addressed, stamped business envelope to the NABA address listed above. 🦋

# 2001 WISCONSIN LEPIDOPTERA SEASON SUMMARY

Coordinator: Leslie A. Ferge



<b>JKA</b>	James K. Adams	<b>LAF</b>	Leslie A. Ferge
<b>RJB</b>	Robert J. Borth	<b>KDL</b>	Karl & Dorothy Legler
<b>MB</b>	Matthew Brust	<b>JCP</b>	James C. Parkinson
<b>EB</b>	Emily Burton	<b>P/F</b>	James C. Parkinson & Leslie A. Ferge
<b>JAE</b>	James A. Ebner	<b>JJS</b>	Janice J. Stiefel
<b>CBF</b>	Carol B. Ferge	<b>SAS</b>	Ann & Scott Swengel

## GENERAL NOTES:

The onset of the season seemed to be delayed somewhat from average following a snowy winter. Rainy conditions in May and much of June hampered field activity.

Summer was dry for a time, but rains returned in August. The year was notable for the largest influx of migratory butterflies in recent memory. Nearly all the periodically recurring migratory butterfly species previously known from the state were reported in 2001, with the exception of *Pyrgus communis* and *Phoebis sennae*. The massive influx of the genus *Vanessa* was most notable, with butterflies plentiful enough to get the attention of the general public. *Vanessa atalanta* was everywhere throughout the season, being seen from 20 April through 16 September, sometimes in large swarms. Large numbers of *Vanessa virginiensis* also appeared in late April, and *Vanessa cardui* was plentiful later in the season.

The Swengels submitted an exhaustive list of migratory butterfly records, resulting from intensive field work throughout the season. Only a few of the more notable individual records of these appear in the accompanying list. They compiled 193 records of *V. atalanta* in 17 counties on 75 dates and 64 records of *V. cardui* in 11 counties on 32 dates.

*Euptoleta claudia* was reported northward throughout the state, with 47 records on 27 dates compiled by the Swengels from 18 May through 3 September in Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Douglas, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Portage and Sauk Counties. After scarcely being seen since its last population explosion in

**NEW COUNTY RECORDS are indicated by county names appearing in CAPITAL letters.**

## ABBREVIATIONS:

**SNA** State Natural Area  
**WA** Wildlife Area

1988-1989, *Pontia protodice* became widespread in the western half of Wisconsin, with records from 18 May through 15 September in Adams, Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Douglas, Green, Jackson, and Portage Counties.

*Nathalis iole*, usually just making it each year to extreme southwestern Wisconsin, had a tremendous year. It was seen from 24 July through 2 October in Adams, Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Jackson, Juneau, Oneida, Portage, Richland, Sauk and Waukesha Counties.

*Eurema lisa* also spread farther north than usual.

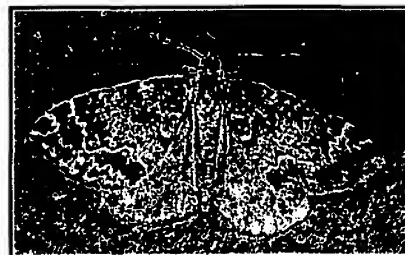
Ebner reported Monarchs from 14 May through 11 October, and also reported a very late sighting of a *Colias* sp. on 5 December.

Two broods of *Battus philenor* were documented, in the city of Madison and in the Milwaukee area, reared from larvae found on cultivated *Aristolochia* vines. Although usually regarded as an uncommon stray, breeding populations of *philenor* are not unprecedented in Wisconsin. It remains to be seen if populations can survive the winter.

Moth data was down significantly in 2001, due to fewer contributors and circumstances preventing the usual level of field sampling by

those able to get out. It appears that migratory moths did not have the spectacular year that the butterflies did. Fewer records of stray or migrant moth species were documented than last year, with the Noctuid loopers *Trichoplusia ni*, *Rachiplusia ou* and *Megalographa biloba* being found more widespread than usual. A particularly large outbreak of the Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*) caused extensive defoliation in widespread areas of northern Wisconsin. Mile after mile of forest was stripped in northern Lincoln County, and the city of Rhinelander was over-run. The introduced European Noctuid *Apamea ophiogramma* continues to be found in new wetland areas, and will soon spread statewide at the rate it appears to be moving.

Summary begins on Page 7



7188 (*Dysstroma walkerata*), collected by Janice Stiefel, Bailey's Harbor, WI June 24, 2001



9301 (*Eudryas grata*), collected by six-year-old Emily Burton, Ephraim, WI July 11, 2001

Photos: Janice Stiefel

MONA No.	SPECIES NAME	COUNTY	LOCALITY	DATE	CONTR.
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>					
<b>Family Hesperilidae</b>					
3961	<i>Erynnis persius</i> (Scudder, 1863)	Wood	Sandhill Wildlife Area	May 12, 2001	JCP
4006	<i>Oarisma poweshiek</i> (Parker, 1870)	Green Lake	Puchyan Prairie SNA	July 02, 2001	July 09, 2001 SAS
4013	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i> (Drury, [1773])	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Aug. 28, 2001	Sept. 13, 2001 P/F
4013	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i> (Drury, [1773])	Dane	Middleton	Sept. 26, 2001	LAF
4013	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i> (Drury, [1773])	Milwaukee	Boerner Botanical Gardens	Aug. 23, 2001	JAE
4013	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i> (Drury, [1773])	Richland	Gotham	Aug. 28, 2001	LAF
4013	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i> (Drury, [1773])	Waukesha	Oconomowoc	Sept. 06, 2001	Oct. 02, 2001 JAE
4022	<i>Hesperia ottoe</i> W. H. Edwards, 1866	Grant	Nelson Dewey State Park	July 02, 2001	SAS
4023	<i>Hesperia leonardus leonardus</i> Harris, 1862	ADAMS	Big Flats	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4023	<i>Hesperia leonardus leonardus</i> Harris, 1862	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	July 30, 2001	SAS
4023	<i>Hesperia leonardus leonardus</i> Harris, 1862	Juneau	Lyndon Station	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4023	<i>Hesperia leonardus leonardus</i> Harris, 1862	Richland	Lone Rock	Sept. 17, 2001	JCP
4048	<i>Pompeius verna</i> (W. H. Edwards, 1862)	COLUMBIA	French Creek Wildlife Area	July 01, 2001	LAF
4049	<i>Atalopedes campestris</i> (Boisduval, 1852)	ADAMS	Big Flats	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4058	<i>Poanes massasoit</i> (Scudder, 1864)	Adams	New Haven Twp.	July 06, 2001	LAF
4058	<i>Poanes massasoit</i> (Scudder, 1864)	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 15, 2001	LAF
4077	<i>Euphyes bimacula</i> (Grote & Robinson, 1867)	ONEIDA	Minocqua Twp.	July 09, 2001	LAF
4096	<i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i> (Scudder, 1864)	PORTAGE	Emmons Creek SFA	June 16, 2001	JCP
4105	<i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i> (W. H. Edwards, 1862)	Jackson	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP
<b>Family Papilionidae</b>					
4157	<i>Battus philenor</i> (Linnaeus, 1771) record from Bob Shaw, reared from pipevine on house	Dane	Madison	Aug. 04, 2001	Sept. 11, 2001 LAF
4157	<i>Battus philenor</i> (Linnaeus, 1771) reared from larvae found on pipevine	Milwaukee	Boerner Botanical Gardens	Aug. 13, 2001	Aug. 14, 2001 RJB
4170	<i>Papilio cressphontes</i> Cramer, 1777	Iowa	Arena	Aug. 11, 2001	CBF
<b>Family Pieridae</b>					
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	Adams	Big Flats	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	BAYFIELD	Bark River Road	June 20, 2001	SAS
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	COLUMBIA	Pine Island Wildlife Area	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Aug. 28, 2001	Sept. 13, 2001 P/F
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	Douglas		June 22, 2001	KDL
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	Iowa	Arena	Aug. 11, 2001	LAF
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	JACKSON	Black River State Forest	Aug. 06, 2001	Sept. 03, 2001 SAS
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	JUNEAU	Lyndon Station	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4193	<i>Pontia protodice</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])	Richland	Gotham	Aug. 11, 2001	Aug. 28, 2001 CBF
4224	<i>Colias cesonia</i> (Stoll, [1790])	GREEN LAKE	White River Marsh WA	July 03, 2001	SAS
4224	<i>Colias cesonia</i> (Stoll, [1790])	PORTAGE	Buena Vista Marsh	Aug. 27, 2001	Sept. 03, 2001 SAS
4237	<i>Eurema lisa</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, 1829)	IOWA	Arena	Aug. 11, 2001	CBF
4237	<i>Eurema lisa</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, 1829)	Juneau	Lyndon Station	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4237	<i>Eurema lisa</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, 1829)	RICHLAND	Gotham	Aug. 11, 2001	LAF
4237	<i>Eurema lisa</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, 1829)	Waukesha	Okauchee	July 14, 2001	JAE
4237	<i>Eurema lisa</i> (Boisduval & LeConte, 1829)	WOOD	Hwy. X & Sandhill WA	July 30, 2001	Aug. 06, 2001 SAS
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	Adams	Arkdale	Sept. 07, 2001	SAS
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	BAYFIELD	Pratt Road	July 24, 2001	SAS
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	COLUMBIA	Pine Island Wildlife Area	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Aug. 28, 2001	Sept. 13, 2001 P/F
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 12, 2001	LAF
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	Douglas		Aug. 31, 2001	KDL
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	Jackson	Millston	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	JUNEAU	Necedah	Sept. 07, 2001	SAS
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	ONEIDA		Aug. 11, 2001	KDL
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	RICHLAND	Gotham	Aug. 11, 2001	Sept. 27, 2001 CBF
4248	<i>Nathalis iole</i> Boisduval, 1836	WAUKESHA	Oconomowoc, KMSF	Sept. 10, 2001	Oct. 02, 2001 JAE
<b>Family Lycaenidae</b>					
4256	<i>Lycaena hyllus</i> (Cramer, [1775])	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 09, 2001	Aug. 12, 2001 LAF
4260	<i>Lycaena epixanthe michiganensis</i> (Rawson, 1948)	Jackson	City Point Twp.	July 03, 2001	LAF
4260	<i>Lycaena epixanthe michiganensis</i> (Rawson, 1948)	Marathon	Norrie	July 01, 2001	LAF
4260	<i>Lycaena epixanthe michiganensis</i> (Rawson, 1948)	MONROE	Bog SW of Mather	July 03, 2001	LAF
4261	<i>Lycaena dorcas</i> (W. Kirby, 1837)	Oneida	Minocqua Twp.	July 09, 2001	LAF
4282	<i>Satyrus calanus falacer</i> (Godart, [1824])	ONEIDA	Minocqua Twp.	July 09, 2001	LAF
4322	<i>Incisalia augustinus</i> (Westwood)	WOOD	Sandhill SWA	May 12, 2001	JCP
4325	<i>Incisalia irus</i> (Godart, 1824)	Jackson	Jackson Co. Forest	June 07, 2001	SAS
4325	<i>Incisalia irus</i> (Godart, 1824)	Wood	Hwy. X	May 04, 2001	SAS
4326	<i>Incisalia henrici</i> (Grote & Robinson, 1867)	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	April 29, 2001	May 30, 2001 SAS
4336	<i>Strymon melinus</i> Hubner, [1818]	BURNETT	Fish Lake Wildlife Area	July 26, 2001	SAS
4336	<i>Strymon melinus</i> Hubner, [1818]	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 12, 2001	LAF
4336	<i>Strymon melinus</i> Hubner, [1818]	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	May 19, 2001	SAS

MONA No.	SPECIES NAME	COUNTY	LOCALITY	DATE	CONTR.
4336	<i>Strymon melinus</i> Hubner, [1818]	ONEIDA		Aug. 12, 2001	KDL
4336	<i>Strymon melinus</i> Hubner, [1818]	Waukesha	Oconomowoc, Dousman	Sept. 11, 2001	JAE
4360	<i>Hemiarctus isola</i> (Reakirt, 1866)	GREEN	Muralt Prairie SNA	July 09, 2001	SAS
4360	<i>Hemiarctus isola</i> (Reakirt, 1866)	WOOD	Sandhill Wildlife Area	Aug. 06, 2001	SAS
4375	<i>Lycæides melissa samuelis</i> Nabokov, 1944	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	May 19, 2001	Sept. 03, 2001 SAS
<b>Family Riodinidae</b>					
4391	<i>Calephelis muticum</i> McAlpine, 1937	Marquette	Chaffee Creek	July 10, 2001	July 18, 2001 SAS
4391	<i>Calephelis muticum</i> McAlpine, 1937	Fond du Lac		July 16, 2001	KDL
<b>Family Nymphalidae</b>					
4410	<i>Libytheana carinenta</i> (Cramer, [1777])	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 12, 2001	LAF
4410	<i>Libytheana carinenta</i> (Cramer, [1777])	Grant	Cassville	Aug. 04, 2001	LAF
4435	<i>Vanessa cardui</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Waukesha	Okauchee	June 07, 2001	Sept. 21, 2001 JAE
4437	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dane	Middleton	April 20, 2001	CBF
4440	<i>Junonia coenia</i> Hubner, [1822]	Adams	Big Flats	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4440	<i>Junonia coenia</i> Hubner, [1822]	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 03, 2001	Aug. 17, 2001 LAF
4440	<i>Junonia coenia</i> Hubner, [1822]	Jackson	Millston	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4440	<i>Junonia coenia</i> Hubner, [1822]	Juneau	Lyndon Station	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4440	<i>Junonia coenia</i> Hubner, [1822]	Richland	Gotham	Aug. 28, 2001	LAF
4440	<i>Junonia coenia</i> Hubner, [1822]	Waukesha	Oconomowoc	Aug. 20, 2001	Sept. 27, 2001 JAE
4451	<i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	ADAMS	Big Flats	Sept. 01, 2001	LAF
4451	<i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Jackson	Millston	Sept. 04, 2001	LAF
4452	<i>Speyeria idalia</i> (Drury, [1773])	Portage	Buena Vista Marsh	June 25, 2001	Sept. 15, 2001 SAS
4489	<i>Chlosyne gorgone carlota</i> (Reakirt, 1866)	Burnett	Namekagon Barrens	July 30, 2001	JCP
4490	<i>Chlosyne nycteis</i> (Doubleday, [1847])	Waukesha	Elm Grove	June 29, 2001	JAE
4491	<i>Chlosyne harrisii</i> (Scudder, 1864)	Portage	Torun Road	June 23, 2001	JCP
4516	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> (Drury, [1773])	Columbia	French Creek WA	July 01, 2001	LAF
4516	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> (Drury, [1773])	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 10, 2001	LAF
4568.4	<i>Satyrodes eurydice fumosa</i> Leussler, 1916	ADAMS	New Haven Twp.	July 06, 2001	LAF
4568.4	<i>Satyrodes eurydice fumosa</i> Leussler, 1916	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 10, 2001	July 15, 2001 P/F
4569	<i>Satyrodes appalachia leeuwi</i> (Gatr. & Arb., 1974)	Adams	New Haven Twp.	July 06, 2001	LAF
4596	<i>Erebia discoidalis</i> (W. Kirby, 1837)	Iron	Manitowish	May 12, 2001	LAF
4611	<i>Oeneis jutta ascerta</i> Masters & Sorenson, 1968	Douglas	Lyman Lake	June 09, 2001	JCP
4614	<i>Danaus plexippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Nov. 11, 2001	JAE
4614	<i>Danaus plexippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Waukesha	Oconomowoc, KMSF	May 14, 2001	Oct. 11, 2001 JAE
<b>M O T H S</b>					
<b>Family Geometridae</b>					
6362	<i>Digrammia continuata</i> (Walker, 1862)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	Aug. 03, 2001	JJS
6362	<i>Digrammia continuata</i> (Walker, 1862)	MARATHON	Norrie Bog	June 12, 2001	LAF
6799	<i>Spodolepis substriataria</i> Hulst, 1896	MARINETTE	Miscauno Cedar Swamp	April 29, 2001	LAF
6898	<i>Cingilia catenaria</i> (Drury, 1773)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	Sept. 23, 2001	JJS
7188	<i>Dysstroma walkerata</i> (Pearsall, 1909)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	June 24, 2001	JJS
7218	<i>Thera contractata</i> (Packard, 1873)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	Sept. 18, 2001	Oct. 02, 2001 JJS
7419	<i>Hydrelia lucata</i> (Guenee, 1858)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	July 25, 2001	JJS
7433	<i>Epirrita autumnata henschawi</i> (Swett, 1917)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	Oct. 11, 2001	JJS
7437	<i>Operophtera bruceata</i> (Hulst, 1886)	Dane	Middleton	Nov. 20, 2001	LAF
<b>Family Mimatellidae</b>					
7662	<i>Cicinnus melsheimeri</i> (Harris, 1841)	Jackson	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP
<b>Family Saturniidae</b>					
7730	<i>Hemileuca mala</i> (Drury, 1773) complex very abundant (40 collected, many more seen)	Portage	Dewey Marsh	Sept. 18, 2001	MB
7768	<i>Hyalophora columbia columbia</i> (S.I. Smith, 1865)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	June 14, 2001	JJS
<b>Family Sphingidae</b>					
7776	<i>Manduca quinquemaculata</i> (Haworth, 1803)	Marathon	Wausau	Sept. 17, 2001	JCP
7802	<i>Sphinx chersis</i> (Hubner, 1823)	Door	Egg Harbor	July 02, 2001	JKA
7802	<i>Sphinx chersis</i> (Hubner, 1823)	Marathon	Wausau	June 06, 2001	JCP
7810	<i>Sphinx gordius</i> Cramer, 1780	Jackson	Spaulding Lake Rd.	June 15, 2001	JCP
7870	<i>Sphecodina abbottii</i> (Swainson, 1821)	Marathon	Wausau	June 06, 2001	JCP
<b>Family Notodontidae</b>					
7934	<i>Gluphisia lintneri</i> (Grote, 1877)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	May 06, 2001	JJS
7951	<i>Symmerista albifrons</i> (J. E. Smith, 1797)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	July 20, 2001	JJS
8006	<i>Schizura badia</i> (Packard, 1864)	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	LAF
8022	<i>Hyparpax aurora</i> (J. E. Smith, 1797)	Jackson	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP
<b>Family Arctiidae</b>					
8120	<i>Holomelina lamae</i> (Freeman, 1941)	JACKSON	City Point Twp.	July 03, 2001	LAF
8136	<i>Spilosoma dubia</i> (Walker, 1855)	JACKSON	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
8146	<i>Ecpantheria scribonia</i> (Stoll, 1790)	Jackson	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP
8166	<i>Arctia caja americana</i> Harris, 1841	Vilas	Rainbo Lodge	July 28, 2001	JCP
8176	<i>Grammia anna</i> (Grote, 1864)	JACKSON	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP



MONA No.	SPECIES NAME	COUNTY	LOCALITY	DATE	CONTR.
8199	<i>Grammia arge</i> (Drury, 1773)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	Sept. 12, 2001	JJS
8254	<i>Pygarcia spraguei</i> (Grote, 1875)	Jackson	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP
<b>Family Noctuidae</b>					
8357.1	<i>Macrochilo hypocritalis</i> Ferguson, 1982	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	LAF
8359	<i>Macrochilo bivittata</i> (Grote, 1877)	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	LAF
8361	<i>Macrochilo louisiana</i> (Forbes, 1922)	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 08, 2001	Aug. 23, 2001 LAF
8393	<i>Lascoria ambigualis</i> Walker, 1866	JACKSON	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
8764	<i>Argyrostrotis anilis</i> (Drury, 1773)	DOOR	Egg Harbor	July 03, 2001	JKA
8864	<i>Catocala grynea</i> (Cramer, 1780)	Door	Baileys Harbor	July 25, 2001	JCP
8867	<i>Catocala blandula</i> Hulst, 1884	Door	Bailey's Harbor	Aug. 23, 2001	JJS
8887	<i>Tricoplusia ni</i> (Hubner, 1800-03)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	Aug. 11, 2001	JJS
8887	<i>Tricoplusia ni</i> (Hubner, 1800-03)	JACKSON	Brockway Twp.	Sept. 05, 2001	LAF
8895	<i>Rachiplusia ou</i> (Guenee, 1852)	Dane	Middleton	May 18, 2001	LAF
8895	<i>Rachiplusia ou</i> (Guenee, 1852)	JACKSON	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
8907	<i>Megalographa biloba</i> (Stephens, 1830)	JACKSON	Brockway Twp.	May 19, 2001	June 15, 2001 P/F
8907	<i>Megalographa biloba</i> (Stephens, 1830)	Marathon	Norrie	May 04, 2001	LAF
8923	<i>Autographa ampla</i> (Walker, 1858)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	June 30, 2001	JJS
8946	<i>Syngrapha microgamma nearctica</i> Fgn., 1955	Marathon	Norrie	June 12, 2001	LAF
8957	<i>Paectes oculatrix</i> (Guenee, 1852)	DOOR	Egg Harbor	July 03, 2001	JKA
8992	<i>Nola triquetra</i> (Fitch, 1856)	MARINETTE	Miscauno Cedar Swamp	April 29, 2001	LAF
9061	<i>Cerma cora</i> Hubner, 1818	Jackson	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
9214	<i>Acronicta falcata</i> (Grote, 1877)	Jackson	Brockway Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
9219	<i>Acronicta connecta</i> Grote, 1873	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 08, 2001	LAF
9224	<i>Acronicta quadrata</i> Grote, 1874	Bayfield	Moquah Barrens	June 08, 2001	JCP
9264	<i>Acronicta longa</i> Guenee, 1852	Bayfield	Moquah Barrens	June 08, 2001	JCP
9264	<i>Acronicta longa</i> Guenee, 1852	Jackson	Black River Falls	June 15, 2001	JCP
9301	<i>Eudryas grata</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	DOOR	Ephraim	July 11, 2001	EB
9328	<i>Apamea nigror</i> (J. B. Smith, 1891)	DOOR	Egg Harbor	July 03, 2001	JKA
9362.1	<i>Apamea ophiogramma</i> (Esper, 1793)	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	LAF
9362.1	<i>Apamea ophiogramma</i> (Esper, 1793)	DOOR	Egg Harbor	June 30, 2001	JKA
9362.1	<i>Apamea ophiogramma</i> (Esper, 1793)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	July 17, 2001	JJS
9393	<i>Luperina stpata</i> (Morrison, 1875)	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 08, 2001	Aug. 23, 2001 LAF
9415	<i>Oligia bridghami</i> (Grote & Robinson, 1866)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	July 25, 2001	JCP
9416	<i>Oligia minuscula</i> (Morrison, 1874)	JACKSON	City Point Twp.	Sept. 05, 2001	LAF
9416	<i>Oligia minuscula</i> (Morrison, 1874)	Marathon	Norrie	Aug. 13, 2001	LAF
9427	<i>Meropon diversicolor</i> (Morrison, 1874)	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 23, 2001	LAF
9427	<i>Meropon diversicolor</i> (Morrison, 1874)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	Aug. 23, 2001	JJS
9427	<i>Meropon diversicolor</i> (Morrison, 1874)	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley	Sept. 21, 2001	LAF
9429	<i>Lemmeria digitalis</i> (Grote, 1882)	Marathon	Mud Lake Bog	Sept. 07, 2001	JCP
9443	<i>Chortodes defecta</i> (Grote, 1874)	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	LAF
9451	<i>Archana laeta</i> (Morrison, 1875)	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	August 08, 2001	LAF
9452	<i>Macronoctua onusta</i> Grote, 1874	MONROE	W of Mather	Sept. 21, 2001	LAF
9483	<i>Papaipema inquaesita</i> (G. & R., 1868)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	Sept. 23, 2001	JJS
9490	<i>Papaipema nepheleptena</i> (Dyar, 1908)	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Sept. 30, 2001	LAF
9493	<i>Papaipema appassinata</i> (Harvey, 1876)	Marathon	Mud Lake Bog	Sept. 07, 2001	JCP
9522	<i>Iodopepla u-album</i> (Guenee, 1852)	Jackson	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
9629	<i>Fagiana littera</i> (Guenee, 1852)	DANE	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	Aug. 23, 2001 LAF
9680	<i>Elaphria georgii</i> (Moore & Rawson, 1939)	Jackson	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
9818	<i>Amolita fessa</i> Grote, 1874	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	July 13, 2001	LAF
9922	<i>Lithophane pexata</i> Grote, 1874	Jackson	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
9925	<i>Lithophane lepida</i> Grote, 1874	Marinette	Dunbar	April 29, 2001	LAF
9979	<i>Xylotype acadia</i> Barnes & Benjamin, 1922	Jackson	City Point Twp.	Sept. 05, 2001	LAF
10005	<i>Feralia jocosa</i> (Guenee, 1852)	Marinette	Miscauno Cedar Swamp	April 29, 2001	LAF
10007	<i>Feralia major</i> J. B. Smith, 1890	Marathon	Mosinee	May 12, 2001	JCP
10008	<i>Feralia comstocki</i> (Grote, 1874)	Marathon	Mosinee	May 12, 2001	JCP
10008	<i>Feralia comstocki</i> (Grote, 1874)	Marinette	Miscauno Cedar Swamp	April 29, 2001	LAF
10294	<i>Melanchra pulverulenta</i> (J. B. Smith, 1888)	Marathon	Norrie	June 12, 2001	LAF
10296	<i>Lacanobia nevadae</i> (Grote, 1876)	MARATHON	Norrie	June 12, 2001	LAF
10302	<i>Trichordestra rugosa</i> (Morrison, 1875)	Marathon	Norrie	June 12, 2001	LAF
10440	<i>Leucania linita</i> Guenee, 1852	Dane	Cherokee Marsh SNA	Aug. 08, 2001	LAF
10440	<i>Leucania linita</i> Guenee, 1852	MARATHON	Norrie	June 12, 2001	LAF
10698.5	<i>Trichosilia mollis</i> (Walker, 1857)	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	July 25, 2001	JCP
10992	<i>Paradiarsia littoralis</i> (Packard, 1867)	DOOR	Egg Harbor	June 29, 2001	JKA
10993.1	<i>Hemipachnobia monochromateia</i> (Morr., 1874)	Jackson	City Point Twp.	May 19, 2001	LAF
10997	<i>Cerastis fishii</i> (Grote, 1878)	Marinette	Miscauno Cedar Swamp	April 29, 2001	LAF
11118	<i>Schinia obscurata</i> Strecker, 1898	DOOR	Egg Harbor	June 30, 2001	JKA
11131	<i>Schinia mortua</i> (Grote, 1865)	Crawford	Prairie Du Chien	Sept. 13, 2001	JCP
11164	<i>Schinia florida</i> (Guenee, 1852)	Door	Bailey's Harbor	July 20, 2001	JJS
11164	<i>Schinia florida</i> (Guenee, 1852)	Marathon	Mosinee	July 10, 2001	JCP

## Wisconsin Entomological Society



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### It's Always Been Done That Way

Inspirational speaker, Zig Ziglar, tells the story of an experiment by the French naturalist, John Henry Fabre, to support his point that people must have goals to work toward so that they don't follow the crowd.




**"The study of entomology is one of the most fascinating of pursuits. It takes its votaries into the treasure-houses of nature, and explains some of the wonderful series of links which form the great chain of creation. It lays open before us another world, of which we have been hitherto unconscious, and shows us that the tiniest insect, so small perhaps that the unaided eye can scarcely see it, has its work to do in the world, and does it."**

— Rev. J. G. Wood

Fabre utilized some processionary caterpillars, which got their name because they blindly follow the one in front of them. He arranged them in a circle around the rim of a flower pot so that the lead caterpillar actually touched the last one. In the center of the flower pot he put pine needles, the host plant of these caterpillars.

The caterpillars started around the rim, trudging day and night until they dropped dead of starvation with an abundance of their favorite food less than 6 inches away. "They confused activity with accomplishment," says Ziglar.

"Many people make the same mistake and, as a result reap only a fraction of the harvest life has to offer. They follow methods and procedures for no other reason than—'It's always been done that way.'" 



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